



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

WALLACE STATE OFFICE BUILDING

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Summary of Iowa Snowmobile Regulations

It is the policy of the state to promote safety for persons, property, and the environment relating to the use of, operation, and equipment of snowmobiles and to promote uniformity of laws and rules relating thereto.

The material contained in this pamphlet is based upon the Code of Iowa and the Iowa Administrative Code, but does not adhere to the legal text. For more complete information, please consult the Code and Administrative Rules.

CONTENTS

Snowmobile Education	3
Definitions	4
Signal From Officer to Stop	5
Reporting Accidents	5
Prosecution	5
Liability	5
Registration	6
Point of Sale Registration	6
Decals	7
Age Restriction & Safety Certificate Requirements	8
Equipment Required	8
Firearms on snowmobiles	9
Trespassing	9
General Operation Regulations	9
Operating on Roads and Highways	10
Vehicle Prohibited in Streambed	12
Certificates of Title	12
Special Events	14
Snowmobile Clubs and Organizations	14
Snowmobile Parts	15
Watch for These Signs	16
Effects of Alcohol and Drugs	17
Wind Chill Factor	18
Hypothermia	19
Safety Tips	20
Conservation Officer Phone List	21



Snowmobile Education

A person under eighteen years of age shall not operate a snowmobile **on designated public land or ice or land purchased with snowmobile registration funds** in this state without obtaining a valid safety certificate issued by the **department** and having the certificate in the person's possession. The snowmobile education course is designed to teach students the principles of safe snowmobiling and how snowmobiling affects other people and the environment. For more information on age requirements and safety certificates please see page 8 of this brochure.

Students can either attend an eight hour instruction session or complete a home study course. Students must complete a written exam with a minimum score of 80%. The education manual reviews the basics of snowmobiling including operation, maintenance, environmental impacts, regulations, ethics and winter survival. There is a \$3.00 fee for this course.

For class information or to order a home study packet contact the Iowa DNR Phone Center at 515/281-5918. You can also search our statewide online data base at:

www.iowadnr.com/law/lawdb/viewcourse.html

If, as a student, you require reasonable accommodations to participate in a classroom type education program, please advise the listed contact person at the time of pre-registration.



Definitions

“A scale” means the physical scale marked “A” graduated in decibels on a sound level meter which meets the requirements of the American National Standards Institute, incorporated, publication S1.4-1961, general purpose sound level meters.

“Dealer” means a person engaged in the business of buying, selling, or exchanging snowmobiles required to be registered under this chapter and who has an established place of business for that purpose in this state.

“Manufacture” means a person engaged in the business of constructing or assembling snowmobiles required to be registered under this chapter and who has an established place of business for that purpose in this state.

“Measureable Snow” means snow cover shall be one-tenth of one inch on public land.

“Motor Vehicle” means a vehicle which is self propelled, which includes: snowmobiles, ATVs, cars, trucks, motorcycles and tractors.

“Non-ambulatory person” means an individual with paralysis of the lower half of the body with the involvement of both legs, usually caused by disease of or injury to the spinal cord, or caused by the loss of both legs or the loss of a part of both legs.

“Operate” means to ride in or on, other than as a passenger, use or control the operation of a snowmobile in any manner, whether or not the snowmobile is moving.

“Public land” means land owned by the federal government, the state, or political subdivisions of the state and land acquired or developed for public recreation pursuant to section 321G.7.

“Railroad right of way” shall mean the full width of property owned, leased or subject to easement for railroad puposes and shall not be limited to those areas on which tracks are located.

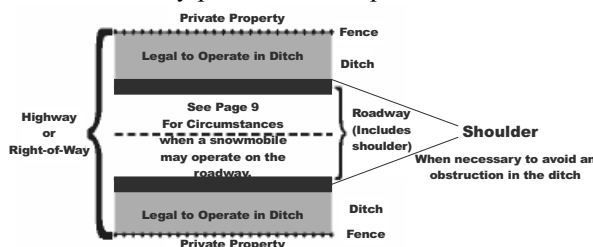
“Roadway” means the portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

“Safety certificate” means a snowmobile safety certificate issued by the Iowa DNR to a qualified applicant who is 12 years of age or older.

“Snowmobile” means a motorized vehicle weighing less than one thousand pounds which uses sled-type runners or skis, endless belt-type tread, or any combination of runners, skis or tread, and is for travel on snow or ice.

“Special event” means an organized race, exhibition, or demonstration of limited duration which is conducted according to a prearranged schedule and in which general public interest is manifested.

“Street” or “highway” means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular travel, except in public areas in which the boundary shall be 33 feet each side of the center line of the road way.



Signal From Officer to Stop

A person, after having received a visual or audible signal from a peace officer to come up to a stop, shall not operate a snowmobile in willful or wanton disregard of the signal or interfere with or endanger the officer or any other persons vehicle, or increase speed or attempt to flee or elude the officer.

Reporting Accidents

If a snowmobile is involved in an accident resulting in injury or death to anyone or property damage amounting to \$1,000 or more, either the operator or someone acting for the operator shall immediately notify the county sheriff or another law enforcement agency in the state. The operator shall file with the Iowa DNR a report of the accident, within 48 hours, containing such information as the department may require. Accident report forms can be obtained from county sheriff or department law enforcement personnel.

Prosecution

Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter or any regulation of the department or Director of the Department of Transportation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

** A person, regardless of age, may be prosecuted for violation of Iowa's Snowmobile laws and regulations.*

Liability

The owner and operator of a Snowmobile is liable for any injury or damage occasioned by the negligent operation of the Snowmobile.

* The owner's proof of insurance card **is not required** to be on the snowmobile when operating the snowmobile.

Registration

Where: **Resident:** County Recorder in county of residence.

Nonresident: County Recorder in county of principal use or any electronic license vendor where hunting and fishing licenses are sold.

Fees: **Annual Registration Fee \$15**

Annual registration runs from Jan. 1–Dec. 31. After the first of September any unregistered snowmobile may be registered for the remainder of the current year and the subsequent year for \$20.

A \$1.25 writing fee is charged by the county recorder for each registration.

Note: All Snowmobiles purchased from dealers shall not be registered by the county recorder until the county recorder is presented with receipts, current registration, title, bills of sale, or other satisfactory evidence that the sales or use tax has been paid for the purchase of the snowmobile.

* Transfer of Registration Fee \$1

Duplicate Registration Fee \$1

Title Fee \$10

* *(Registration transfers shall be handled in the county in which the new owner resides.)*

Point of Sale Registration

Operation Pending Registration

The commission shall furnish snowmobile dealers with pasteboard cards bearing the words “registration applied for” and space for the date of purchase. An unregistered snowmobile sold by a dealer shall bear one of these cards which entitles the purchaser to operate it for **ten days** immediately following the purchase. The purchaser of a registered snowmobile may operate it for **ten days** immediately following the purchase, without having completed a transfer of registration. A snowmobile dealer shall make application and pay all registration fees on behalf of the purchaser of a snowmobile.

Licensed snowmobile dealers are required by law to issue a “registration applied for” card with each machine to allow operation for **ten days** immediately following the date of sale until registration is received. Snowmobiles cannot be legally operated unless bearing a valid registration or “registration applied for” card.

If the ownership of a snowmobile is to be transferred, the owner must complete the form on the back of the **current registration** certificate and title, then deliver it to the purchaser or transferee. The purchaser or transferee must within **thirty days** file an application for transfer with the county recorder.

* *The snowmobile’s registration must be brought up to the current registration year in order to sell.*

The registration certificate shall be carried either in the snowmobile or on the person operating the machine.

The snowmobile registration fee is in lieu of personal property tax for the calendar year of the registration.

Registration not Required

Registration shall not be required for the following snowmobiles:

1. Snowmobiles owned and used by the United States, another state, or a political subdivision of another state.
2. Snowmobiles registered in a country other than the United States used within the state for not more than 20 consecutive days.
3. Snowmobiles covered by a valid registration of another state and which have been within this state for not more than 20 consecutive days.
4. Snowmobiles not registered or licensed in another state or country being used in this state while engaged in a special event and not remaining in the state for a period of more than 10 days.
5. Snowmobiles used exclusively as farm implements (321G.8).

Delinquent Registration

An expired snowmobile registration may be renewed for the same fee as if the owner is securing the original registration plus a penalty of \$5.00 and a writing fee.

Decals



Proper Placement

Identification Number. The audit number on the snowmobile registration decal shall serve as the identification number required to be displayed as prescribed by Iowa Code section 321G.5.

The decal with the audit number shall be affixed to eachside of the front half of the snowmobile so that the decal is clearly visible.

Age Restrictions and Safety Certificate Requirements

A person under eighteen years of age shall not operate a snowmobile **on designated public land or ice or land purchased with snowmobile registration funds** in this state without obtaining a valid safety certificate issued by the **department** and having the certificate in the person's possession.

A valid snowmobile safety certificate or license issued to a non-resident by a governmental authority of another state shall be considered a valid certificate or license in this state if the permit or license requirements of such governmental authority, excluding fees, are substantially the same as the requirements of this Act as determined by the department. If you have any questions concerning this issue please call: (515) 281-3449.

Age Requirements for Snowmobile Operation on Public Lands, Ice and Trails

A person under eighteen years of age shall not operate a snowmobile on public land or ice or land purchased with snowmobile registration funds in this state without obtaining a valid safety certificate issued by the department and having the certificate in the person's possession, unless the person is accompanied on the same snowmobile by a responsible person of at least eighteen years of age who is experienced in snowmobile operation and possesses a valid driver's license, as defined in section 321.1, or a safety certificate issued under this chapter.

Under 12

Persons under the age of twelve may not operate unless accompanied by a responsible person on the same snowmobile of at least eighteen years of age or older who is experienced in snowmobile operation and possesses a valid motor vehicle license or snowmobile safety certificate.

12–15

A person twelve to fifteen years of age and possessing a valid safety certificate must be under the direct supervision of a parent, guardian, or another adult authorized by the parent or guardian, who is experienced in snowmobile operation, and who possesses a valid driver's license as defined in section 321.1, or a safety certificate issued under this chapter.

18 and up

Persons ages 18 and up may operate on public lands, ice and trails without a valid snowmobile safety certificate.

Private Property

There are no age restrictions for operating a snowmobile on private property.

Equipment Required

Head Lamp - Tail Lamp - Brakes

Every snowmobile operated from sunset to sunrise shall display a lighted head lamp and tail lamp. Every snowmobile shall be equipped with brakes which conform to standards prescribed by the director of transportation.

Mufflers

A snowmobile shall not be operated without suitable and effective muffling devices which limit engine noise to not more than 86 decibels and measured on the "A" scale at a distance of 50 feet. The DNR may adopt rules with respect to the inspection of snowmobiles and the testing of their mufflers.

* Note: See "A Scale" definition, page 4.

Firearms on Snowmobiles

A person shall not operate or ride a snowmobile with a firearm in the person's possession unless it is unloaded and enclosed in a carrying case. **However, paraplegics and single or double amputees of the legs may carry an uncased, unloaded firearm on a motor driven land conveyance such as a snowmobile. "Paraplegic" means an individual affected with paralysis of the lower half of the body with the involvement of both legs, usually due to disease of or injury to the spinal cord.** [IAC 571-98.2(2)] - Turkey [IAC 571-106.7(4)] - Deer

Trespassing

The operation of snowmobiles on private land is subject to trespass laws and permission must be obtained.

General Operation Regulations

It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or operate any snowmobile:

1. On public land without a measurable snow cover (*see definition page 4.*)
2. At a rate of speed greater than reasonable or proper under all existing circumstances.
3. In a careless, reckless or negligent manner so as to endanger the person or property of another, or to cause injury or damage thereto.
4. Without a lighted headlight and taillight from sunset to sunrise and at such other times when conditions provide insufficient lighting to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles at a distance of five hundred feet ahead.
5. While under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotics or habit-forming drugs.
6. In any tree nursery or planting in a manner which damages or destroys growing stock.
7. On any public land, ice, or snow, in violation of official signs of the department prohibiting such operation in the interest of safety for persons, property, or the environment. Any officer appointed by the department may post an official sign in an emergency for the protection of persons, property, or the environment.
8. In or on any park or fish and game area except on designated snowmobile trails.
9. Upon an operating railroad right of way. A snowmobile may be driven directly across a railroad right of way only at an established crossing and notwithstanding any other provisions of law, may, if necessary, use the improved portion of the established crossing after yielding to all on coming traffic. This subsection does not apply to a law enforcement officer or railroad employee in the lawful discharge of the officer's or employee's duties.

Operating on Road and Highways

Snowmobiles *May Not* Be Operated

A snowmobile shall not be operated:

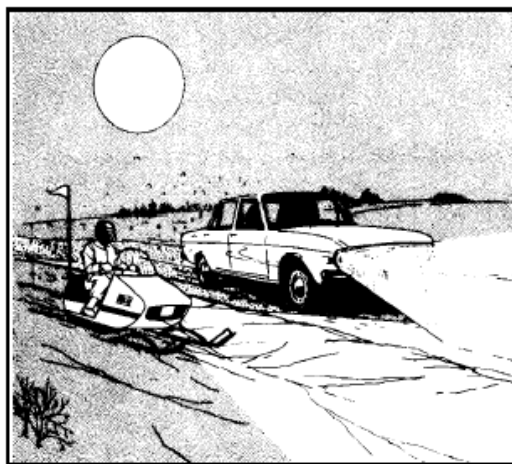
1. Within the right of way of any interstate highway or freeway within this state **except under the following circumstances when using an underpass located on an interstate highway or freeway if all of the following apply:**
 - (1) **The underpass has been abandoned and is no longer being used by motor vehicles or trains.**
 - (2) **Use of the underpass is the only alternative to the use of a traveled roadway.**
 - (3) **Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 321, use of the underpass does not conflict with any rules or regulations adopted by a federal government entity or this state or a political subdivision of this state.**
2. For racing any moving object.
3. Abreast with one or more other snowmobiles on a city highway.
4. On the roadway portion of a highway and adjacent shoulder, or at least five feet on either side of the roadway.
5. On private property without permission.
6. On ATV trails except where designated by the controlling authority and the primary ATV trail sponsor.

Snowmobiles *May* Be Operated

A registered snowmobile may be operated:

1. Upon city or town highways which have not been plowed during the snow season or on highways designated by the municipality.
2. On that portion of county roadways that have not been plowed during the snow season and not maintained for or utilized by conventional two-wheel drive motor vehicles.
3. On highways in an emergency when and where snow upon the roadway renders travel by conventional motor vehicles impractical.
4. On the roadways of that portion of county highway designated by the county board of supervisors for such use during a specified period. The county board of supervisors shall evaluate the traffic conditions on all county highways and designated roadways on which snowmobiles may be operated for the specified period without unduly interfering with or constituting an undue hazard to conventional motor vehicle traffic. Signs warning of the operation of snowmobiles on the roadway shall be placed and maintained on the portions of highway thus designated for the period specified for the operation.
5. On the roadway or shoulder when necessary to cross a bridge or culvert, or avoid an obstruction if the snowmobile is brought to a complete stop before entering the roadway or shoulder and the driver yields the right of way to any approaching vehicle on the roadway.





Nighttime Operation

Snowmobiles must be operated within the right of way of any primary highway between the hours of sunset and sunrise, on the right-hand side of such right of way, and in the same direction as the motor vehicular traffic on the nearest lane of traveled portion of such right of way (*see illustration*).

On secondary roads, travel may be in either

direction in the right of way in compliance with other applicable laws.

Crossing Road or Highway

A snowmobile may make a direct crossing of a street or highway provided:

1. The crossing is made at an angle of approximately 90 degrees to the direction of the highway and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing; and
2. The snowmobile is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or traffic which constitutes an immediate hazard; and
3. The driver yields the right of way to all oncoming traffic which constitutes an immediate hazard; and
4. In crossing a divided highway, the crossing is made only at an intersection of such highway with another public street or highway.



Vehicle Prohibited in Streambed

This section does not prohibit the use of ford crossing of public or private roads or any other ford crossing when used for: agricultural purposes, the operation of construction vehicles engaged in lawful construction, repair, or maintenance in a streambed, or the operation of motor vehicles on ice (see “motor vehicle” definition page 4.)

1. Except as provided above, a person shall **NOT** operate any motor vehicle in any of the following situations:
 - a. Any portion of a meandered stream.
 - b. Any portion of the bed of a non-meandered stream which has been identified as a navigable stream or river adopted by the department and which is covered by water.
2. The Department of Natural Resources shall adopt rules identifying the navigable streams and rivers in which a motor vehicle may be operated. The department may exempt participants of organized special events from this section approved by a state or local authority.

Certificates of Title

1. The owner of a snowmobile acquired on or after January 1, 1998, other than a snowmobile used exclusively as a farm implement, shall apply to the county recorder of the county in which the owner resides for a certificate of title for the snowmobile.
2. A certificate of title shall contain the information and shall be issued on a form the department prescribes.
3. An owner of a snowmobile shall apply to the county recorder for issuance of a certificate of title within **thirty days** after acquisition. The application shall be on forms the department prescribes and accompanied by the required fee. The application shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person who administers oaths, or shall include a certification signed in writing containing knowledge, information, and belief, under penalty of perjury. The application shall contain the date of sale and gross price of the snowmobile or the fair market value no sale immediately preceded the transfer and any additional information the department requires. If the application is made for a snowmobile last previously registered or titled in another state or foreign country, the application shall contain this information and any other the department requires.
4. If a dealer buys or acquires a snowmobile for resale, the dealer shall report the acquisition to the county recorder on forms provided by the department and may apply for and obtain a certificate of title as provided in this chapter. If a dealer buys or acquires a used snowmobile, the dealer may apply for a certificate of title in the dealer's name within **fifteen days**. If a dealer buys or acquires a new snowmobile for resale, the dealer may apply for a certificate of title in the dealer's name.

5. A manufacturer or dealer shall not transfer ownership of a new snowmobile without supplying the transferee with the manufacturer's or importer's certificate of origin signed by the manufacturer's or importer's authorized agent. The certificate shall contain information the department requires. The department may adopt rules providing for the issuance of a certificate of origin for a snowmobile by the department upon good cause shown by the owner.
6. A dealer transferring ownership of a snowmobile under this chapter shall assign the title to the new owner, or in the case of a new snowmobile, assign the certificate of origin. Within **thirty days** the dealer shall forward all moneys and applications to the county recorder.
7. The county recorder shall maintain a record of any certificate of title which the county recorder issues and shall keep each certificate of title on record until the certificate of title has been inactive for five years. When issuing a title for a new snowmobile, the county recorder shall obtain and keep on file the certificate of origin.
8. Once titled, a person shall not sell or transfer ownership of a snowmobile without delivering to the purchaser or transferee a certificate of title with an assignment on it showing title in the purchaser or transferee. A person shall not purchase or otherwise acquire a snowmobile without obtaining a certificate of title for it in that person's name.
9. The county recorder shall transmit a copy of the certificate of title to the department, which shall be the central repository of title information for snowmobiles.
10. All questions concerning bonding issues with machines with VIN numbers contact your local county recorder. Machines without VIN numbers contact your local county conservation officer.

Title — Fees — Surcharges — Duplicates

1. The county recorder shall charge a **ten dollar** fee to issue a certificate of title, a transfer of title, a duplicate, or a corrected certificate of title.
2. If a certificate of title is lost, stolen, mutilated, destroyed, or becomes illegible, the first lienholder or if there is none, the owner named in the certificate, as shown by the county recorder's records, shall within **thirty days** obtain a duplicate by applying to the county recorder. The applicant shall furnish information the department requires concerning the original certificate and the circumstances of its loss, mutilation, or destruction. Mutilated or illegible certificates shall be returned to the department with the application for a duplicate.
3. The duplicate certificate of title shall be marked plainly "duplicate" across its face and mailed or delivered to the applicant.
4. If a lost or stolen original certificate of title for which a duplicate has been issued is recovered, the original shall be surrendered promptly to the department for cancellation.
5. **Five dollars** of the certificate of title fees collected under this section shall be remitted by the county recorder to the treasurer of state for deposit in the special conservation fund created under section 321G.7. The remaining five dollars shall be retained by the county and deposited into the general fund of the county.

Transfer or Repossession of Snowmobiles by Operation of Law

1. If ownership of a snowmobile is transferred by operation of law, such as by inheritance, order in bankruptcy, insolvency, replevin, or execution sale, the transferee, within **thirty days** after acquiring the right to possession of the snowmobile, shall mail or deliver to the county recorder satisfactory proof of ownership as the county recorder requires, together with an application for a new certificate of title, and the required fee.
2. If a lienholder repossesses a snowmobile by operation of law and holds it for resale, the lienholder shall secure a new certificate of title and shall pay the required fee.

Security Interest - Perfection and Titles - Fee

1. A security interest created in this state in a snowmobile is not perfected until the security interest is noted on the certificate of title.
 - a. To perfect the security interest, an application for security interest must be presented along with the original title. The county recorder shall note the security interest on the face of the title and on the copy in the recorder's office.
 - b. The application fee for a security interest is **ten dollars**. Five dollars of the fee shall be credited to the special conservation fund created under section 321G.7. The remaining five dollars shall be retained by the county and deposited into the general fund of the county.
2. The certificate of title shall be presented to the county recorder when the application for security interest or for assignment of the security interest is presented and a new or endorsed certificate of title shall be issued to the secured party with the name and address of the secured party upon it.
3. The secured party shall present the certificate of title to the county recorder when a release statement is filed and a new or endorsed certificate shall be issued to the owner.

Special Events

The Department of Natural Resources may authorize the holding of organized special events (see page 4) within the state. The department shall adopt rules relating to the conduct of special events held under department permits, designating the equipment and facilities necessary for safe operation of snowmobiles and for the safety of operators, participants and observers.

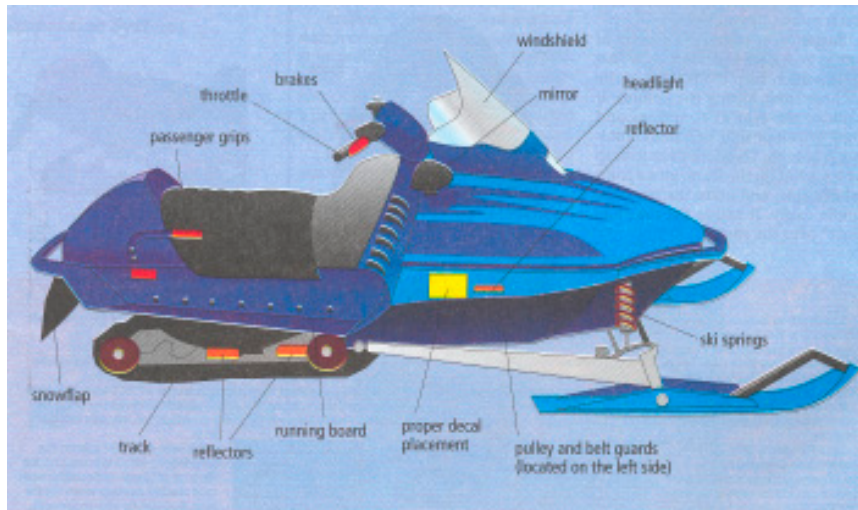
Snowmobiles that are operated only in department-authorized special events may be registered in the same manner as other snowmobiles. Machines registered in this manner are exempt from the light, brake, and muffler requirements.

At least 30 days before the scheduled date of a special event, an application must be filed with the department. Applications may be obtained from the Conservation Officers or the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0034, (515) 281-3449.

Snowmobile Clubs and Organizations

For updated information concerning Iowa Snowmobile Clubs and Organizations please call: (515) 281-3449.

Snowmobile Parts



**Speed vs. Conditions is the leading cause of snowmobile related accidents in Iowa.*

Watch For These Signs



Snowmobile Route

Purpose: To indicate that highway or road is designed for use by snowmobile operators.
Colors: Green and White



No Snowmobiles

Purpose: Identifies areas where snowmobiling is not allowed.
Colors: Black legend with red slash and circle



Stop Sign

Used along trails prior to a road crossing.
Colors: Red & White



Chevron

Provides additional guidance to a rider in a sharp turn.
Colors: Yellow & Black



Hazard Markers

Identifies a fixed object at the side of a trail.
Colors: Yellow & Black



Stop Ahead

Advises operators that a stop sign is coming up.
Colors: Yellow & Black



Railroad Crossing

Advises riders of the possibility of a train and the presence of tracks.
Colors: Yellow & Black



Route Arrows

At the point a snowmobile operator leaves a trail, the arrow indicates the direction the operator may proceed on the highway or road.
Colors: Green & White



Caution Signs

To advise snowmobile operators to proceed at a reduced speed or to advise the operator of a specific trail condition. Colors: Black & Yellow



Trail Blazer

Reassures the user they are on the trail.
Color: Orange



Directional Blazer

Indicates changes in trail direction.
Colors: Orange & Black



Do Not Enter Sign

Instructs riders not to enter a particular area.
Colors: Red & White



Yield Sign

Instructs riders to yield to the right of way of other vehicles.
Colors: Red & White

Effects of Alcohol and Drugs

Drinking and riding can be fatal. Drinking has contributed to the majority of fatal snowmobile accidents throughout the United States and Canada. Alcohol and snowmobile do not mix.

Alcohol sneaks up on you. Unlike other beverages and foods, alcohol doesn't have to be digested. Within minutes, it's absorbed directly into the bloodstream through the stomach walls and passed to your brain. Food in your stomach slows down alcohol absorption, but the final amount of absorption is the same. It quickly slows down your physical and mental reactions. Though you may preform more and more poorly, the alcohol makes you feel as if you're riding better and better. In fact, small quantities of alcohol impair your ability to:

- Ride and scan the trail for hazards at the same time.
- Perceive moving objects.
- Coordinate eye, hand and foot movements.
- Maintain balance while maneuvering.
- Make good decisions.

The American Medical Association (AMA) cites studies showing that at .05 to .06 blood alcohol concentration (BAC), negotiating skills begin to deteriorate for most people. According to the AMA, the risk of having an accident rises significantly at .05 BAC. How much alcohol it takes to make you impaired or intoxicated depends on several factors:

- How many ounces of alcohol you've consumed.
- How quickly you drink it.
- Your tolerance to alcohol.
- How much you weigh.

A glass of wine, a can of beer, or a shot of hard liquor is burned up and eliminated by the body in about an hour. When you drink at a rate greater than one drink per hour, alcohol starts to build up in your bloodstream. People who weigh between 140 and 180 pounds usually become legally intoxicated with four drinks in their system. Those who weigh less than 120 pounds need only three drinks to become intoxicated. So if you're of average build, just a few drinks in an hour may put you at risk. Unfortunately, there is nothing you can do to counteract the effect of alcohol. Neither showers, coffee, nor exercise can make you sober. All you can do is wait for

Blood Alcohol Content Chart									
Body Weight in Pounds	Number of Drinks in a Two Hour Period 12 oz. beer = 5 oz. wine = 1 oz. 80 proof liquor								
100	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
120	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
140	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
160	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
180	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
200	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
220	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
240	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BAC to .04%	Be Careful - Loss of judgment and coordination.								
BAC .04% to .08%	Abilities Impaired - Chance of accident increased.								
BAC .08% and over	Do Not Operate a Snowmobile - High risk of accident.								

your body to eliminate the alcohol. That takes time. In Iowa it unlawful to operate a snowmobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotics or habit-forming drugs (321G.13.) You are considered intoxicated at a BAC of .08%. As stated before, a large number of snowmobile accidents involving injuries and fatalities are associated with alcohol use. In addition to the risk of injury and the resulting medical bills, repairs to the snowmobile are expensive.



Iowa Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau

Wind Chill Factor

Snowmobile riding demands common sense protection against moisture and low temperatures. Keeping your body warm and dry on the trail is essential for comfort, safety and health. While the thermometer may indicate a pleasant temperature, don't forget what the weather forecasters often call the "wind chill factor." It indicates the cooling power of cold air on exposed skin at different wind speeds or snowmobile speeds. For example, a snowmobiler traveling 30 m.p.h. on a still day when the temperature is +10° F will feel the same effect as though the temperature were -33 degrees F.

Wind Chill Temperature Index																				
		Temperature (°F)																		
Wind (m.p.h.)	Calm	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	
	5	36	31	25	19	13	7	1	-5	-11	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46	-52	-57	-63	
	10	34	27	21	15	9	3	-4	-10	-16	-22	-28	-35	-41	-47	-53	-59	-66	-72	
	15	32	25	19	13	6	0	-7	-13	-19	-26	-32	-39	-45	-51	-58	-64	-71	-77	
	20	30	24	17	11	4	-2	-9	-15	-22	-29	-35	-42	-48	-55	-61	-68	-74	-81	
	25	29	23	16	9	3	-4	-11	-17	-24	-31	-37	-44	-51	-58	-64	-71	-78	-84	
	30	28	22	15	8	1	-5	-12	-19	-26	-33	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-73	-80	-87	
	35	28	21	14	7	0	-7	-14	-21	-27	-34	-41	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-82	-89	
	40	27	20	13	6	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	-78	-84	-91	
	45	26	19	12	5	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	-79	-86	-93	
50	26	19	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-38	-45	-52	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88	-95		
55	25	18	11	4	-3	-11	-18	-25	-32	-39	-46	-54	-61	-68	-75	-82	-89	-97		
60	25	17	10	3	-4	-11	-19	-26	-33	-40	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-84	-91	-98		
FROSTBITE OCCURS IN:		30 minutes						10 minutes						5 minutes						
Wind Chill (F) = 35.74 + 0.6215T - 35.75 (W ^{0.16}) + 0.4275T (W ^{1.6})																				
T = Air Temperature (F) W = Wind Speed (m.p.h.)																				

You should select the right combination of clothing to stay warm. Your entire trip can be miserable if you are not wearing the right clothes. If you dress properly, moisture will evaporate from your body. If you become too hot and your clothing traps the moisture, you will get cold. Clothing should be windproof and water repellent. It should be snug, so that it does not catch in the machine. But it should be loose enough to permit freedom of movement and blood circulation.

Hypothermia

Hypothermia is dangerously low body temperature, below 95° Fahrenheit. Hypothermia is also known as low body temperature or cold exposure. People most likely to experience hypothermia include those with the following conditions:

- Very old or very young
- Chronic illness, especially heart or circulation problems
- Malnourished
- Overly tired
- Under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

Hypothermia occurs when more heat is lost than the body can generate. It usually is caused by extended exposure to the cold. Common causes include:

- Being outside without enough protective clothing in the winter.
- Falling through ice into cold water.
- Wearing wet clothing for an extended period of time in windy or very cold weather.
- Heavy exertion, or poor fluid or food intake in cold weather, even in above-freezing temperatures.

Symptoms usually begin slowly. There is likely to be a gradual loss of mental acuity and physical ability, and the person experiencing hypothermia may be aware that he or she is in a state that requires emergency medical treatment.

Symptoms include the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| • Apathy or lethargy | • Confusion |
| • Drowsiness | • Loss of coordination |
| • Pale and cold skin | • Shock |
| • Slowing of breathing | • Slurred speech |
| • Uncontrollable shivering | • Weakness |

Treatment of Hypothermia

Do not assume that someone found lying still in the cold is dead. You should not use direct heat (such as hot water, a heating pad, or a heatlamp) to warm the victim. Never give the victim alcohol. Call immediately for emergency medical assistance and begin first aid while awaiting their arrival.

First Aid for Hypothermia

1. If the victim is conscious and you suspect hypothermia, get him or her out of the cold as quickly as possible. Be sure to handle the victim gently. People with hypothermia are at risk for cardiac arrest.
2. If the victim is unconscious, check the airway, breathing, and circulation. If necessary, begin rescue breathing, CPR, or bleeding control. If the victim is breathing at a rate of less than 6 breaths per minute, begin rescue breathing.
3. Take the victim inside to an area at room temperature and cover him or her with warm blankets. If going indoors is not possible, get the victim out of the wind and use a blanket to provide insulation from the cold ground. Cover the victim's head to help retain body heat.
4. Once inside, remove any wet or constricting clothes and replace them with warm dry clothing.
5. Warm the victim. Cover the head and neck. If necessary, use your own body heat to aid the warming. Apply warm compresses to the neck, chestwall, and groin. If the victim is alert and can easily swallow, give warm, sweetened fluids (nonalcoholic) to aid in the warming process.
6. Stay with the victim until medical help arrives.

* Information provided by the VeriMed Health Network.

Snowmobile Safety Tips

- Make sure your lights are working well and taillights are free of snow.
- Don't overdrive the machine's headlights. Snowmobile headlights are adequate for reduced speed only.
- Don't travel on unfamiliar ground at night.
- Carry a flashlight or flare for emergency signalling.
- Never drive alone. In case of an accident, another snowmobiler can save your life.
- Never blaze a new trail at night.
- Use extreme caution when operating in freezing rain, because the face shield may freeze over.
- Ice freezes and thaws at different rates.
- Ice is never a uniform thickness.
- River ice is 9% weaker than lake ice.
- Avoid areas of open water.
- Stay close to shore when operating on ice particularly lake ice.
- Usually it will be safer and will provide a quicker response for 911 personnel if needed.
- On rivers avoid the areas of fast water such as the outside curves, or the cut banks side of the river.
- Be careful around bridge abutments and other obstructions.
- Avoid ice pressure ridges.
- At night you cannot distinguish between areas of open water and frozen ice.
- If you are travelling on ice wear a life jacket under your snowmobile suit.

Recreation Safety Officers

<u>District</u>	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Cell Phone</u>
NW - District 1	Marty Eby	712/260-1036
NE - District 2	Pat Jorgensen	319/240-8640
SW - District 3	Dale Anderson	712/250-0302
SE - District 4	Ken Kenyon	563/357-1812
NC - District 5	Andrew Keil	641/425-0826
SC - District 6	Allen Crouse	515/238-4955

ATV/Snowmobile Enforcement Officers

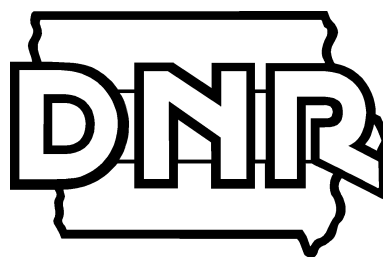
<u>District</u>	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Cell Phone</u>
NE District	Deborah Howe	563/920-9836
SW District	Aron Arthur	712/520-1315
NW/NC Districts	Don Cunningham	712/830-1550
Central District	Matt Bruner	515/238-5901

Conservation Officers

<u>County</u>	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Cell Phone</u>
Adair	Eric Sansgaard	712/520-0303
Adams	Dave Moore	712/520-0508
Allamakee	Bill Collins	563/380-0801
	Vicky Hanson	563/380-0800
Appanoose	Randy McPherran	641/777-2164
	Dallas Davis	641/777-2163
Audubon	George Hemmen	712/250-0061
Benton	Brett Reece (West 1/2)	641/751-0931
	Ron Lane (East 1/2)	319/350-2871
Black Hawk	Vacant	319/240-5017
	Mike Bonser	319/240-5034
Boone	Mark Edwards	515/290-0177
	Bill Fribley	515/290-0527
Bremer	Vacant	319/240-5017
	Mike Bonser	319/240-5034
Buchanan	Scott Kinseth	562/920-0566
Buena Vista	Brent Koppie	712/260-1010
Butler	Greg Woodley	319/240-8033
Calhoun	Vacant	515/571-0106
Carroll	Dan Pauley	515/370-0422
Cass	Eric Sansgaard	712/250-0303
Cedar	Shawn Meier	319/530-6121
Cerro Gordo	Randy Schnoebelen	641/425-0822
	Steve Schutte	641/425-0828
Cherokee	Brent Koppie (East 1/2)	712/260-1010
	Jennifer Sells (West 1/2)	712/260-1023
Chickasaw	Al Baxter	319/240-6662
Clarke	Craig Roberg	641/414-2174
Clay	Gary Biederman	712/260-1004
Clayton	Brian Smith	563/880-0422
	Stan Blair	563/880-0108
Clinton	Luke Webinger	563/357-1078
Crawford	Gary Sisco	712/363-2957
Dallas	Craig Lonneman	515/238-5005
Davis	Matt Rush	641/777-7805
	Bob Stuchel	641/777-2169
Decatur	Craig Roberg	641/414-2174
Delaware	Scott Kinseth (West 1/2)	563/920-0566
	Aric Sloterdyk (West 1/2)	319/350-2863
	Mike Ouverson (East 1/2)	563/590-1944
	Brian Roffman (East 1/2)	563/590-1945

<u>County</u>	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Cell Phone</u>
Des Moines	Les Nieland (West 1/2)	319/759-1957
	Ben Bergman	319/759-0751
Dickinson	Jeff Morrison	712/260-1017
	Gary Owen	712/260-1018
Dubuque	Mike Ouversen	563/590-1944
	Brian Roffman	563/590-1945
Emmet	Gary Koppie (Temporary)	712/260-1009
Fayette	Dave Elledge	563/380-0497
Floyd	Eric Johnston	319/240-9174
Franklin	Greg Woodley	319/240-8033
Fremont	Marlowe Wilson	712/520-0506
Greene	Dan Pauley	515/370-0422
Grundy	Jeremy King	641/751-5246
Guthrie	George Hemmen	712/250-0061
Hamilton	Chuck Humeston	515/571-7060
Hancock	Ken Lonneman	641/425-0823
Hardin	Chuck Humeston	515/571-7060
Harrison	Dave Tierney	712/249-2015
Henry	Les Nieland	319/759-1957
Howard	Al Baxter	319/240-6662
Humboldt	Brandon Bergquist	515/571-0127
Ida	Dan Mork	712/260-1016
Iowa	Brad Baker	319/430-1630
Jackson	Mike Macke	319/480-0397
	Burt Walters	563/543-5259
Jasper	Vacant	641/521-2003
Jefferson	Chris Flynn	641/919-9115
Johnson	Brad Baker	319/430-1630
	Erika Andersen	319/330-9710
Jones	Mike Macke	319/480-0397
	Burt Walters	563/543-5259
Keokuk	Vacant	319/330-9709
	Steve Messinger	319/653-1636
Kossuth	Virginia Ashby	712/260-1003
Lee	Jeff Harrison	319/470-0788
Linn	Aric Sloterdijk	319/350-2863
	Ron Lane	319/350-2871
Louisa	Larry Dessner	563/260-1225
Lucas	Kyle Jensen	641/414-2175
Lyon	Greg Harson	712/260-1006
Madison	Craig Lonneman	515/238-5005
Mahaska	Mike Ryan	641/660-0741
Marion	John Mertz	641/891-2004
	Jason Sandholdt	641/891-2005

<u>County</u>	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Cell Phone</u>
Marshall	Jeremy King	641/751-5246
Mills	Dan Cain	712/520-0507
Mitchell	Eric Johnston	319/240-9174
Monona	Gary Sisco	712/363-2957
Monroe	Dallas Davis	641/777-2163
	Randy McPherran	641/777-2164
Montgomery	Dan Cain	712/520-0507
Muscatine	Tom Campbell	563/260-1223
O'Brien	John Sells (West 1/2)	712/260-1019
	Gary Biederman (East 1/2)	712/260-1004
Osceola	Greg Harson	712/260-1006
Page	Marlowe Wilson	712/520-0506
Palo Alto	Gary Koppie	712/260-1009
Plymouth	Jennifer Sells	712/260-1023
Pocahontas	Vacant	515/571-0106
Polk	Kirby Bragg	515/238-5006
	Vacant	515/238-4849
Pottawattamie	Andrea Bevington	712/520-0121
	Doug Clayton	712/520-5570
Poweshiek	Mike Ryan	641/660-0741
Ringgold	Marc Roberg	641/414-2173
Sac	Dan Mork	712/260-1016
Scott	Ed Kocal	563/349-8953
	Terry Nims	563/349-9418
Shelby	Dave Tierney	712/249-2015
Sioux	John Sells	712/260-1019
Story	Bill Fribley	515/290-0527
	Mark Edwards	515/290-0177
Tama	Brett Reece	641/751-0931
Taylor	Dave Moore	712/520-0508
Union	Marc Roberg	641/414-2173
Van Buren	Chris Flynn	641/919-9115
Wapello	Matt Rush	641/777-7805
	Bob Stuchel	641/777-2169
Warren	Craig Cutts	515/238-4847
Washington	Steve Messinger	319/653-1636
Wayne	Kyle Jensen	641/414-2175
Webster	Brandon Bergquist	515/571-0127
Winnebago	Vacant	641/425-0821
Winneshiek	Dave Arp	563/380-0496
Woodbury	Steve Jauron	712/260-1005
	Stacey Sisco	712/260-1028
Worth	Vacant	641/425-0821
Wright	Ken Lonneman	641/425-0823



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